REMARKS

Claims 1-27 remain pending in the application.

Claims 1-5, 10-15 and 17-23 over Chung

Claims 1-5, 10-15 and 17-23 were rejected under 35 USC 102(b) as allegedly being anticipated by U.S. Pat. No. 5,706,282 to Chung ("Chung"). The Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection.

The present invention is VERY clear in that it relates only to digital **CORDLESS** telephones. For instance, the Field of the Invention explains:

> *This invention relates generally to digital **cordless** telephones. More particularly, it relates to improved techniques and apparatus for communication of voice data between a base and a remote handset of a digital **cordless** telephone. (emphasis added)*

In addition to this very clear relevancy of the present application, claims 1-5 recite a full-duplex audio path between a base unit and a remote handset of a digital **cordless** telephone system. Claims 10-13 recite a coding scheme in a digital **cordless** telephone between a base unit and a corresponding remote handset. Claims 14 and 15 recite a digital **cordless** telephone system comprising a base unit and a remote handset. Claims 17 and 18 recite a digital **cordless** telephone system with a full-duplex path between a base unit and a remote handset.

The Examiner cites Chung, alleging that "Chung discloses . . . a digital cordless telephone system.

Chung does **NOT** disclose a digital **cordless** telephone system. Chung discloses asymmetric speech coding for a digital **CELLULAR** communications system. (Chung, Title)

The Examiner cites, in particular, the passage of Chung between col. 4, line 65 to col. 6, line 23. This passage CLEARLY discloses only a CELLULAR system. For instance, the very first sentence of this passage states: "To improve voice quality of digital cellular communications system 100, voice coding techniques for the uplink and downlink communications are employed."

Moreover, the present invention relates to the use of different encoding SCHEMES or types between uplink and downlink in a digital cordless telephone. For instance, Fig. 2A shows exemplary TYPES of encoder/decoder schemes, including CELP, RELP, u-law, a-law, PCM and ADPCM.

Chung discloses the use of different RATES of a CELP speech encoder as between the uplink and downlink directions.

Chung fails to disclose a digital **cordless** telephone system, much less a digital cordless telephone that uses different encoding TYPES as between the uplink and downlink directions, as variously claimed by claims 1-5, 10-15 and 17-23.

Claims 19-23 recite a full-duplex audio path using an unbalanced coding wherein digital audio transmitted in a first direction is encoded using a first **encoding scheme different** from a second encoding scheme used to encode digital audio transmitted over said full-duplex audio path in a second direction opposite said first direction.

As discussed above, Chung fails to disclose use of a **different** encoding SCHEME in uplink and downlink directions. At best, Chung discloses use of different data RATES, but not **DIFFERENT ENCODING SCHEMES** as claimed by claims 19-23.

For at least all the above reasons, claims 1-5, 10-15 and 17-23 are patentable over the prior art of record. It is therefore respectfully requested that the rejection be withdrawn.

Claims 6-9, 16 and 24-27 over Chung in view of 'well known prior art'

Claims 6-9, 16 and 24-27 were rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as allegedly being obvious over Chung in view of 'well known prior art'. The Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection.

Claims 6-9 depend from claim 1, and are patentable for all the reasons that claim 1 is patentable. Claim 16 depends from claim 14, and is patentable for all the reasons that claim 16 is patentable. Claims 24-27 depend from claim 19, and are patentable for all the reasons that claim 19 is patentable.

Claims 6-9 recite a full-duplex audio path between a base unit and a remote handset of a digital **cordless** telephone system. Claim 16 recites a digital **cordless** telephone system comprising a base unit and a remote handset.

As discussed above, Chung, even in view of relevant 'well known prior art', still relates only to a CELLULAR telephone system. Chung, even in view of 'well known prior art', still fails to disclose, teach or suggest a digital CORDLESS telephone, much less use of DIFFERENT ENCODING SCHEMES in uplink and downlink directions as claimed by claims 6-9 and 16.

Claims 24-27 recite a full-duplex audio path using an unbalanced coding wherein digital audio transmitted in a first direction is encoded using a first **encoding scheme different** from a second encoding scheme used to encode digital audio transmitted over said full-duplex audio path in a second direction opposite said first direction.

The Examiner agrees that Chung 'fails to specifically disclose the various types of coding techniques'. (Office Action at 7) The Examiner cites 'well known prior art' as allegedly teaching that 'such techniques are well known in the art' (Office Action at 7)

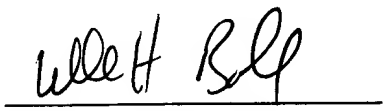
As discussed, Chung clearly fails to disclose use of a **different** encoding SCHEME in uplink and downlink directions. At best, Chung discloses use of different data RATES, but not **DIFFERENT ENCODING SCHEMES** as claimed by claims 24-27.

For these and other reasons, claims 6-9, 16 and 24-27 are patentable over the prior art of record. It is therefore respectfully requested that the rejection be withdrawn.

Conclusion

All objections and rejections having been addressed, it is respectfully submitted that the subject application is in condition for allowance and a Notice to that effect is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,



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